

# UVA Mag azine



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# VCU magazine

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Virginia Commonwealth University

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David R. Mathis  
editor

James L. Dunn  
director of alumni activities

Mary Margaret Coleman  
alumni records officer

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**INSIDE FRONT:** Colin M. Turnbull, anthropologist, author, and VCU professor, witnessed photographically this young girl of the Ik in northern Uganda grinding a stone to mix with edible leaves for her meal. At the age of five, she is on her own with no help from her parents. For the author's analysis of his latest work, **The Mountain People**, see page 4.

# 1974-76 Biennium Appropriation Request

By Raymond T. Holmes, Jr.  
Vice-President for Finance

For the first time the VCU budget request for the biennium will exceed \$100 million for educational purposes. In addition to the \$105.3 million requested for education, \$99.7 million is estimated as the cost of operating the MCV Hospitals for the next two fiscal years. The requests call for an increase of 53 percent for educational activities and 23 percent for hospitals over the adjusted appropriations for 1972-74. These are huge amounts and require some delineation so they may be viewed in clearer perspective and be more readily understood.

VCU is a large university. The head-count enrollment is expected to read 18,000 in 1974-75 and 19,000 in 1975-76. In addition, more than 7,000 students attend the summer sessions. The 900 beds of the MCV Hospitals provide 285,000 days of patient service annually while they constitute a resource for training most of the 2,200 students at the MCV Campus.

VCU expects to grow by approximately 8 percent each year of the biennium. Although many schools have encountered a slowdown, or even a decline in enrollment, many of the programs are not offered elsewhere and remain in demand. The continued urbanization of the population will also influence where students enroll for their college work.

Many of the programs offered at VCU are high cost programs. It is generally recognized that qualifying students to practice medicine or dentistry requires several times the funding needed for traditional academic studies. Instruction for other health science related professions is likewise more costly.

VCU produces the third largest number of graduate students in the state.

In other areas of instruction VCU has been under funded. The numbers of faculty justified by the State formula, faculty salaries, library books and funds for supplies, equipment and other expenses have been substantially below similar institutions with whom VCU is compared. The budget request will permit

progress to be made toward overcoming these deficiencies.

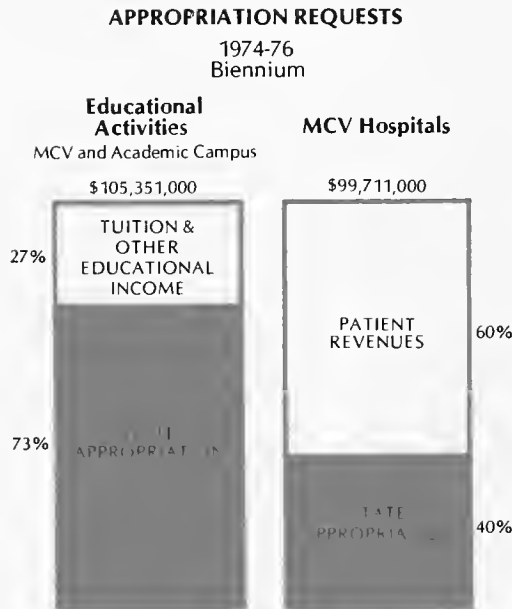
Chief among other reasons for the escalating costs is inflation. Education and hospital care have experienced greater increase in cost than have inflicted the general economy. Both are labor intensive industries and entered the current inflation spiral with significant portions of their labor forces at or near minimum wage levels. The correction of these wage scales accounts for the greatest percentage of the increase in total cost.

To run university activities, \$49.3 million is requested for 1974-75 and \$55.9 million for 1975-76. Approximately 27 percent of these funds are expected to come from student tuition and fees and other sources of income produced by the university. The remaining 73 percent is requested from the General Fund of the Commonwealth. Tuition rates must be increased each year of the biennium to maintain this relationship between State support and student revenue.

A major portion of this budget is constructed according to guidelines established by the State Council of Higher Education and the State Budget Office. Faculty-student ratios by level of instruction have been set on a statewide basis. Faculty salary averages have been established for each college or university based on averages at peer group institutions throughout the country. Support staff requirements are directly related to the faculty requirements. Library askings are determined by applying the Clapp-Jordan formula to all State institutions.

Since these costs account for more than 90 percent of the total budget, the request is, to a substantial degree, determined through application of these various formulas.

Although these standards have been established and used for budget submissions for several biennia now, the Academic Campus of VCU has not been funded at these levels either as to number of faculty provided for or the faculty salary average permitted. Therefore, the



submission of a budget at full standard level results in a substantial increase over the currently existing level.

An explanation, as shown below, of what causes the increases in the VCU budget from fiscal '74 to '75 may be helpful in understanding the budget request.

The second year of the biennium calls for a more modest increase of 13 percent over 1974-75, since the formula deficiency askings are met in the first year request.

The budgets submitted for MCV Hospitals request increases of 15 percent for 1974-75 over 1973-74 and 4 percent for 1975-76 over the '74-'75 level. Forty percent of these funds are proposed to come from the General Fund and 60 percent from patient revenues. The percentage requested from State funds is increased from approximately 35 percent required in the current biennium. Costs of salaries, supplies, telephones, and fuel have increased. These costs are not completely recoverable from patient charges due to price restrictions imposed by the Cost of Living Council. Of course, the cost of services to indigent patients also reflects the increased costs.

Instruction requirements add to the cost of medical care to an extent that support is required for the teaching aspects of the hospital operations as well as for services to indigent patients.

A word needs to be said about our biennial capital outlay requests which were presented to the Governor and members of his advisory board on the budget on May 25, 1973.

On the Academic Campus, a priority project is a \$2.5 million request from the general fund to construct the first phase of a performing arts center. Also our capital request has been amended with a request to provide an additional \$356,271 to furnish and equip the science-education building. Bids have been received in excess of monies already appropriated by a previous General Assembly to construct this facility. Therefore, this

amendment to the capital requests does become a priority item on the Academic Campus in order to restore to this project the equipment funds and other additional funds mentioned.

The prime project requested for the MCV Campus is an \$8.4 million request from the general fund to be matched by monies from other sources to construct a building to house instructional facilities, research facilities, and faculty space for programs in the Schools of Allied Health Professions, Pharmacy and Nursing. The total cost of this building is estimated to be approximately \$17 million.

Our alumni and friends also need to know that planning is well under way for the 1973 Assembly-approved MCV Hospital project (\$78.8 million bond authorization). There is a great deal of excitement on the MCV Campus in connection with this planning.

These data are provided so that you may understand the requests made to the General Assembly of Virginia by your alma mater.

#### **VCU Capital Outlay Request for 1974-76 Biennium**

##### **Academic Campus**

##### **Projects Requested for the 1974-76 Biennium**

1. Performing Arts Center	\$2,541,709
2. Social and Behavioral Sciences Building (Planning Funds) Land Acquisition for Building	320,091 608,000
3. Major Renovations and Alterations	688,000
4. Greenhouse—Science Building Addition	132,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,290,490</b>

#### **Continuations of Bond Approvals 1972-74**

1. Student Center (Revenue Bonds) Land Acquisition for Student Center	7,749,230 420,000
2. Parking Facility and Utilities (Revenue Bonds) Land Acquisition for Parking Facility	1,656,370 188,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,013,600</b>

##### **MCV Campus**


1. Health Sciences Building	\$ 16,894,425
	(\$8,447,213 is requested from the General Fund)
2. College Alterations	250,000
3. Major Repairs	210,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,354,425</b>

##### **MCV Hospitals**

1. New Hospital, Phase III	\$2,400,000
2. Renovations-MCV Hospitals	600,000
3. New Equipment-MCV Hospitals	1,500,000
4. Major Repairs-Hospital Buildings	275,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,775,000</b>

1. Parking Deck "C" (Revenue Bonds)	\$2,210,000
2. Underground Parking Garage and Facilities (Revenue Bonds)	4,290,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,500,833</b>





Kauari, left, has died since this photograph was taken. He was unusual in that he often helped others—and was ridiculed for so doing. Lokelatom, had left his wife who was a pottery-maker when the supply of food diminished and the corresponding demand for pots. The wife died from starvation when her specialization was no longer needed.

SOCIETY  
AND SELF

## **The Cost of Humanity**



By Colin M. Turnbull

I find it difficult enough to read my own writings, let alone write about them, but since **The Mountain People** has been so widely reviewed and criticized it comes to me now as a stranger, almost. . . like someone you think you recognize but know you don't know. So today I look at it with a curious detachment and join the critics with zest, approving of it in part and disapproving elsewhere. But unlike one critic who has suggested that the book is systematic falsification (a colleague I really respect, to make matters worse), I know that it is truth. . . as ghastly and horrible a truth as it was when I lived with it in the mountains of northeastern Uganda several years ago.

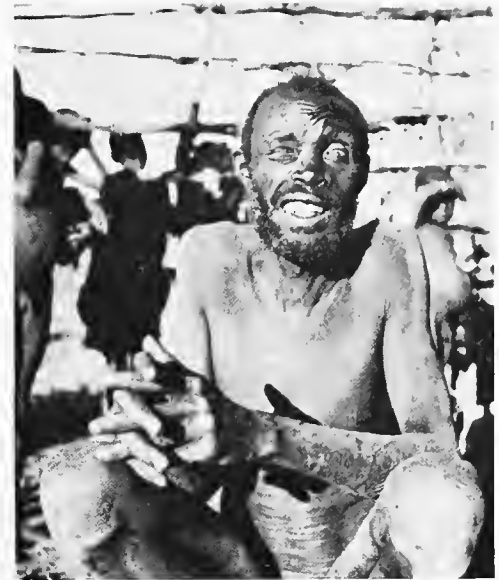
The trouble is, that with this growing detachment, I see another truth, more academic in some ways, but no less real and no less frightening. It no longer bothers me overmuch that in the mountain society of the Ik, which is described in the book, mothers laugh as they watch their young children crawl into fires and burn themselves, or that in the same society children, with not unreasonable reciprocity, snatch food out of the mouths of their starving parents or grandparents when too weak to resist. It no longer even bothers me too much that some of the same patterns of behavior, however nicely disguised, are appearing in our

own society; what does bother me is how little we are doing about it, especially those of us who, like myself, have been trained to look at man and human society and to understand them, their works and manner of working. It seems to me to be a gross abuse of privilege, an immorality if ever there was one, for a

*"Humanity" is an option, not a biological fact.*

social scientist to claim, in the name of science, the right to be freed of all responsibility to society so that in isolation he can retain his academic purity. It would of course be no less of an abuse, though rather more moral, if we were to offer our solutions to social problems as though we had all the answers. But it seems to me that if after a couple of hundred years or more we have nothing to offer society, we had better give up, and if we do have something to offer and do not offer it, then we have no right to continue.

Sociology, of course, has always been more concerned with contemporary society and its



*Should one live through childhood, he can only expect to live to the age of 30. This aged man, almost completely blind, is 24 years old.*

---

*Noted author and anthropologist, Dr. Turnbull, has joined the VCU faculty as professor of sociology and anthropology.*

*His latest book, The Mountain People, a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, has met with a variety of reviews, responses, and criticisms by anthropologists throughout the world. It is this reaction as well as his experiences while living with the Ik, the mountain people of Northern Uganda, which Dr. Turnbull was requested to relate.*

*The author spent two years living with the Ik, a dwindling tribe of hunters, studying their ways of life. His discoveries and the accompanying comparison with the lifestyle of modern man as we know him led to the immediate acknowledgement of The Mountain People as a book of interest to professional sociologists and laymen alike.*

*A naturalized United States citizen, Dr. Turnbull was born in England. His education was obtained at the Westminster School in London; and at Oxford, London, and Banaras Hindu*

*(India) Universities. His degrees, all but one awarded by Oxford, include the B.A. and M.A., both with honors, in philosophy, politics, and economics; a diploma with distinction in social anthropology; a B.Litt. awarded in 1957; and the Ph.D. awarded in 1964. From London University he holds the diploma of education, earned in 1948.*

*He is currently working on a textbook in anthropology, a book on India, and another on Africa.*

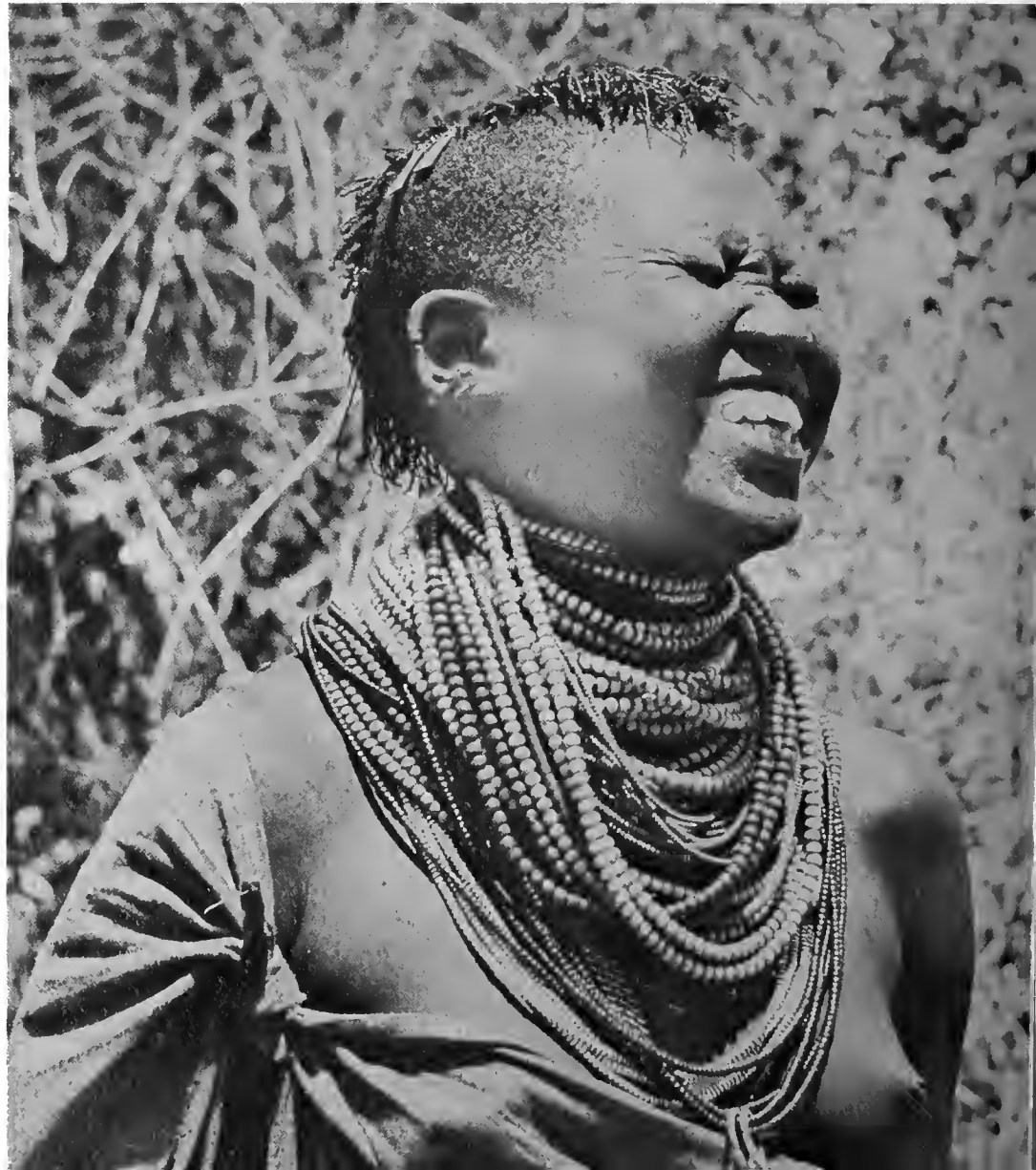
*As the population increases in size and density, we are driven to greater isolation.*

problems, but my own discipline, social anthropology, which has focused so much on exotic societies, has constantly found ways of arguing against its involvement in the problems of the very societies to which it owes its existence (and from which we derive our living), and it has been remarkably slow in showing the slightest concern with modern western society, where most of the problems lie or have their origin.

The Ik, the mountain people of northern Uganda, highlight the issue, and in many, if indirect ways, it is they that have brought me to VCU. They are a people who have been forced, by a combination of economic and political pressures, to abandon most of that which we in our more comfortable situation call humanity. It is difficult for those of us who have not known real hunger, let alone starvation year after year, to accept that "humanity" is an option, not a biological fact.

But the Ik have lived with starvation for 50 years or more; it has become the norm, and in consequence they have learned how to deal with it. Their method of survival, which enables them to survive as a group (if not as a "society"), involves a simple acceptance of the principle of the survival of the fittest, and in biological terms they are perfectly correct. They themselves say that if there is not enough food to go around, why waste it on old people who can no longer produce children or make any other contribution to the group. And, further, why waste it on children or those who are sick if they are unable to fend for themselves, for they are likely to die anyway.

*In contrast to many, this teen-age girl, Kokoi, is healthy. This relative degree of health could be attributed to her way of life (prostitution) and the food given her. At 24, Kokoi will be in similar health to the aged man shown.*





The essential thing to do is to keep alive those who are still mature, alive and healthy, who have enough energy to scavenge the barren mountains for more food and to get more children who, if they reach adolescence by their own efforts, can be of material assistance in the dominant subsistence problem.

The net result is that survival comes to the group as a whole, in appropriately reduced numbers, through the casting off of virtually all social values and institutions, the nuclear family included and through the adoption of the most intensively individualistic, non-social system yet known, with our own running it a close second. The Ik are ahead of us because while we teach this individualism through our emphasis on competitive games, by ideals such as "the self-made man", and special interpretations of originally social concepts such as "liberty" and "freedom"—while we do all that, we still cling to and preach the virtue of sociality.

### *The similarities in behavior and attitude are inescapable.*

Many people refuse to see the similarity or consider the possibility that for us, as with the Ik, sociality may be becoming an outmoded, dysfunctional value. Many take refuge in the fact that the Ik have lost their humanity (sociality?) due to endemic starvation that for us, as yet, seems remote. But starvation is only one cause, and it merely demonstrates, unequivocally, that man does have the potential for losing his humanity and for surviving without sociality. It is not only possible that other causes could produce the same effect, I believe it is demonstrable.

In our own society such causes include the combination of population density, a cash economy and a highly mechanized technology, all of which is not only making it possible for man to achieve that laudable (and essentially unsocial) goal of "independence" as an individual, it is making it necessary. In the

overcrowded city there is a psychological necessity for isolating oneself, increasingly, from the vast bulk of people around one. To do otherwise would be to commit suicide. Even those who devote their lives to good works, in such urban areas, have to limit their horizons, to concern themselves with the poor or the disadvantaged, the white or the black, the Christian or the Jews, the Italians or the Irish, this block or that block. At least in economic terms it is plain that no one person, or institution even, can effectively concern itself with all equally, so the labor of being concerned is divided. But so is the concern itself, for emotionally, as well as economically, man's ability is limited. And as the population increases in size and diversity, we are driven to greater isolation, to concern ourselves with ever narrowing circles.

Having lived in both societies, that of the Ik and that of the West, for me, the similarities in behavior and attitude are inescapable, and the implications grave in the extreme. Warning signals have been sounded many a time before by anthropological research elsewhere, but we have always shrugged them off, frequently pointing instead to our own obvious ability to survive, our technological ability to overcome problems (as we create them). But survival is not the point at issue. Despite my feeling, at the time of writing **The Mountain People**, that the Ik would not survive, they have done so; their non-social system seems to have proven itself. They are surviving, but at the cost of their humanity. The same thing *could* be happening to us; little by little our values are being eroded, *necessarily*, by the system. We conceal this in a diversity of ways so that the damage is done by the time we are aware of it. . . . we develop new terminology so that we can honor, as virtues, politeness and diplomacy while ignoring the fact that in so doing we are honoring deception and dishonesty. It is in this way that the new system is making itself felt not only in the cities, but even in rural areas.

It is for this reason that research into our own



Author Colin Turnbull lived in this village above the Kidepo Valley in northern Uganda. This, the largest village of the Ik, accommodates some 40 families. In the background is a game preserve, the former hunting ground of the tribesmen.



A deserted village after a raid from a neighboring people.

*It no longer bothers me overmuch that  
in the mountain society of the Ik,  
mothers laugh as they watch their  
young children crawl into fires and burn  
themselves.*

social system is so vital, to see just where the process of social change is leading us, if that is where we want to go, and if not what can be done about it to exercise our option for humanity. Social anthropology, perhaps because of its relative youth, has always played a rather traditional role in university life, teaching itself as though its goal were to produce more social anthropologists, and the goal of its research activities seems to have been merely to produce more facts and theories to teach about. Somewhere along the line the self concern that was so evident in our academic forefathers, the moral philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has been lost, or has been replaced by an individual rather than a social self.

The great advantage that VCU has over many other universities is that, from its origins to the present, it has been a community institution, community oriented, offering a community service. So while there is plenty of room for rigorous academic teaching and formal research, there is also room for both teaching and research to be considered as a community service, at least by those who consider themselves a part of that community. This of course concerns many disciplines other than anthropology, and again VCU seems to the newcomer to offer a great opportunity for the development of interdisciplinary teaching and research, a prime need in our over-fragmented world. Above all it offers the freedom for those of us who are disillusioned with academic isolationism to return to some kind of social consciousness, and after living with the Ik for nearly two years, and discovering my own potential for non-sociality, that is a freedom worth coveting. ☸



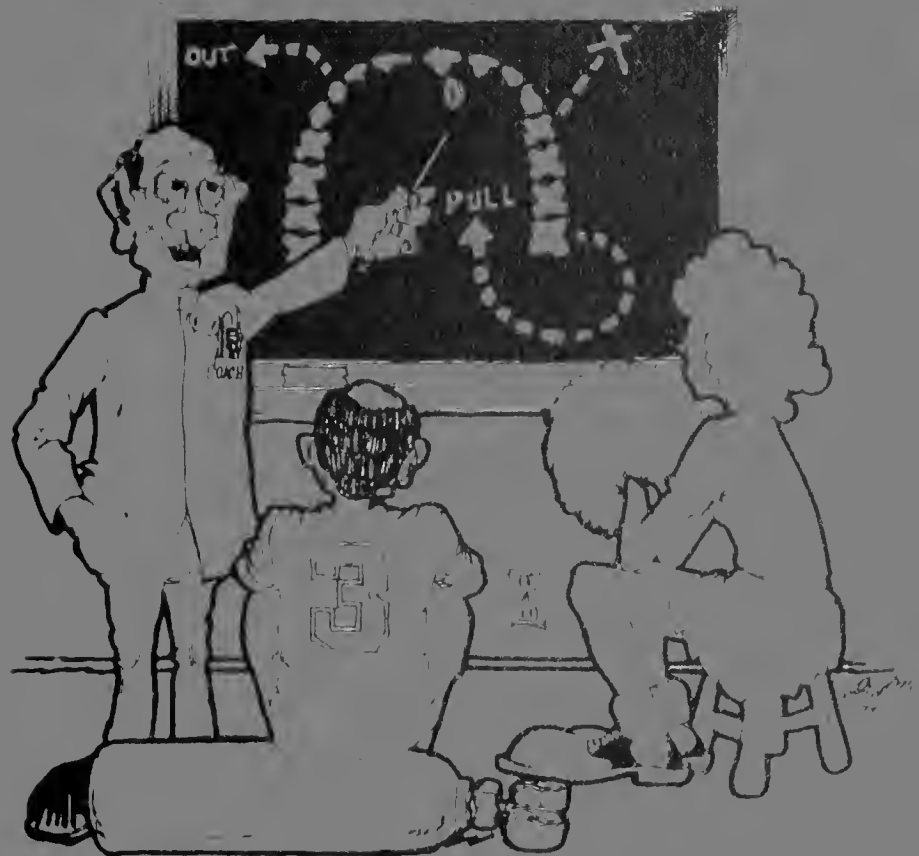
## DENTAL PROMOTION

# Refresher Courses

With the dental profession's rapid growth, it's important to keep your skills sharp. That's why we offer a variety of refresher courses to help you stay up-to-date on the latest techniques and technology. Our courses are designed to be both informative and fun, so you can learn while you relax.

At our refresher courses, you'll have the opportunity to learn from some of the best experts in the field. Our instructors are experienced professionals who will share their knowledge and expertise with you. You'll also have the chance to practice your skills on real patients, so you can feel confident in your abilities.

Our refresher courses are available in a variety of formats, including live seminars, workshops, and online courses. This way, you can choose the option that best fits your schedule and learning style. And, because we know that time is precious, our courses are designed to be as efficient as possible, so you can get the most out of your investment.



And an attention getter he is proving to be. In fact, he has aroused such interest in the MCV/VCU dental education programs that "people report looking forward to receiving our materials." Accordingly, the active participation in the programs has increased in the three years since the school has expanded its continuing education offerings — and since that little omnipresent guy has reminded the dental professionals that it is imperative that they renew their knowledge of concepts, techniques, materials, and attitudes within their chosen career.

At the present time, Virginia does not have mandatory requirements for the dentist to take a certain minimum number of refresher courses. Six states have such compulsory attendance and Dr. Wiebusch believes the trend will spread "throughout the country within the next decade."

He suggests that a dental education is antiquated within a ten-year period after graduation and the only way in which a knowledgeable dentist can best serve his patients is to keep abreast of what's happening

in the profession. "Continuing education is for everybody; nobody can be excluded."

Not only will new developments find the dedicated-but-dated dentist functioning in a world of historical obsolescence, but the forces of competition will eventually find him treating a less-than-capacity patient load. Wiebusch believes that patients are now asking about new techniques that they have read about in the press. If their family dentist responds with frustration and confusion, they may turn to a dentist who has heard of, and is utilizing, modern scientific methods.

The School of Dentistry accepts the responsibility of providing a wide range of continuing education for the dentist and his auxiliary personnel and to make the time spent on such a meaningful experience. Contrary to earlier programs described as the "show and tell variety," the current trend is toward student participation. "We encourage participation in all these courses. People want an opportunity to go into the clinic or laboratory and actually practice what the instructor is telling them. They can then feel confident in taking the knowledge within the confines of their offices," Wiebusch explains.

With the number of participants being anywhere from ten to 100 per course, the director views 15 to be the maximum number that can be accommodated effectively in the new "doing" sessions. He feels the future in continuing education will be "more courses for fewer people at a given time."

But whatever the course and the justification for its need, the promotional package is the influential determinant for success or failure. At the beginning of each academic year, the dental school sends its public a wall calendar ("something for the practitioner to save and look at each day") with both university continuing education programs and professional meetings designated.

Monthly reminders follow in the form of the versatile little fellow cheerfully prodding the memory of dental personnel. Through his clever lack of subtlety and directed humor, the message is received through a medium of effective cultivation. It works, and for that reason our nameless little friend will continue to be on the dentistry faculty for some time to come. ☼





## REHABILITATION COUNSELING

# Stimulating Independence

Nestled atop the Virginia hills in Augusta County midway between Staunton and Waynesboro is a complex of buildings—some converted reminders of World War II; others, a documentary on the achievements of modern architecture and dedication to the goal of helping others.

In its 25 years of operation, the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center has extended its influence from small Fishersville, Virginia, to serve over 19,000 disabled persons throughout the world. Now helping some 2,000 clients annually, this first state-owned and operated comprehensive rehabilitation center has an enrollment of 500 to 550 on any given day. It is here that many people are referred to come, live in the newly built dormitories, and receive a combination of psychological, social, vocational, evaluation, and other services available to the mentally, emotionally, and physically disabled.

Medical services (physical therapy,

occupational therapy, speech therapy, prosthetics, orthotics, rehabilitative medical and nursing care); evaluation services (medical and psychological testing, work tryouts and adjustment); and vocational training in 26 different courses all are served by a staff of approximately 280 professional and service personnel.

The ultimate goal, explains Marianne J. Cashatt, director of special services at the center, is "to stimulate independence."

Whether this be accomplished in the training programs, counseling services, or participation in such recreational programs as the ever-popular wheelchair olympics, the road toward self-sufficiency is trodded.

Mrs. Cashatt states that the federal agencies express the success of rehabilitative programs in terms of those people who are rehabilitated into some type of employment, even though some broadening of this interpretation is prevalent.

When the disabled handicapped individual once again assumes his role in society, there is a constant follow-up furnished by vocational rehabilitation personnel and public health nurses. But prior to actual job placement, the center carefully screens the job market and assists in educating the patient's family in his renewed involvement in the community and his understanding of his problems as related to the world about him.

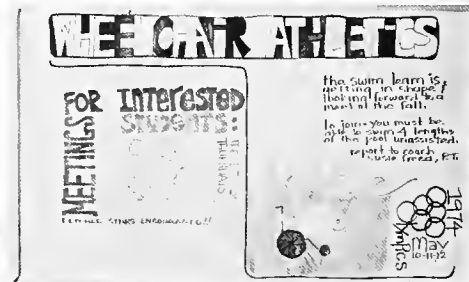
For each of the patients (the majority of whom are between the ages of 16 and 19 with



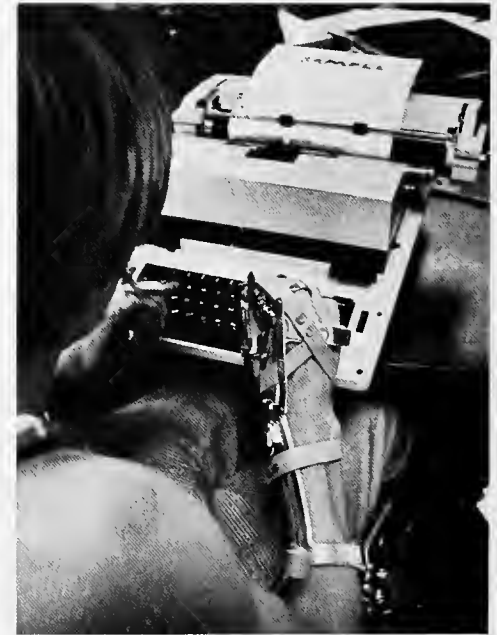
Individual attention is an important ingredient in vocational training.



New counselors stay in the VCU in service training center for five weeks; attend classes all day and stay in the dormitory facilities at night.



"People first, disabled second."



Typing is one of many business skills taught at the center.



some 41 percent having two or more disabilities each), there is a counselor assigned to coordinate his particular program.

Prior to the actual placement in the job training centers, the client needing special adjustment to working situations will be assisted. It is then that the client enters into a vocational training course which is especially planned for the disabled and directed by an experienced teacher in the field. The learn-by-doing method is the approach; employment, the objective.

From these courses evolve talented craftsmen in such fields as auto body repair, barbering, accounting, drafting, furniture refinishing, sewing, welding, and woodworking.

Located in 1972-dated quarters on the campus-like grounds of the Woodrow Wilson Center is an inservice training program for newly employed rehabilitation counselors. This, the Mary E. Switzer Building, demonstrates the cooperative spirit between

Virginia's largest university, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Woodrow Wilson Center, and state rehabilitation agencies in the mid-Atlantic region (West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) plus Kentucky. In addition, counselors from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have utilized the training program administered by VCU in the modern facilities owned by the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Just as the training program reflects a renewed emphasis on the profession of



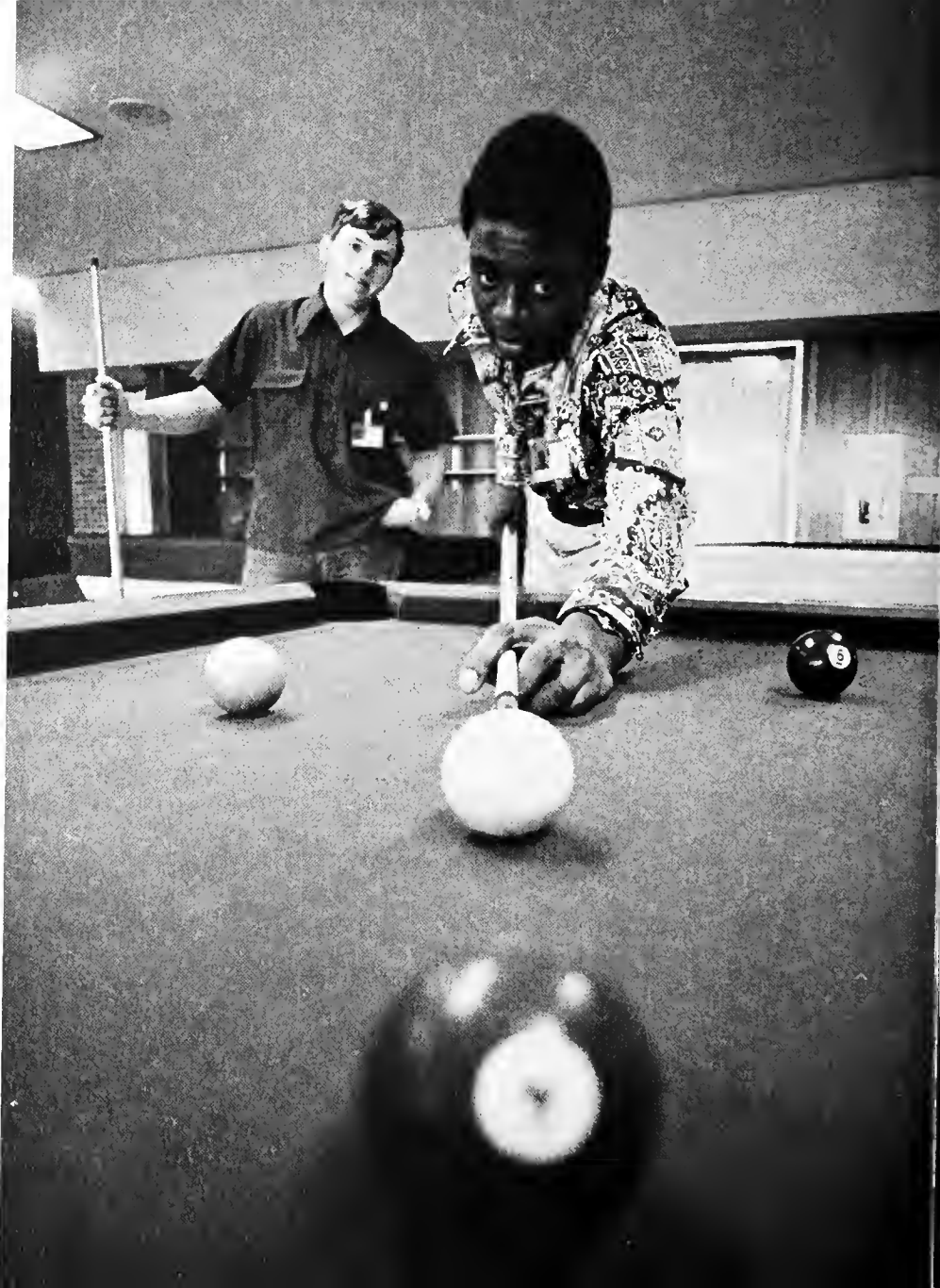
*Marianne J. Cashatt, director of special services at the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center in Fishersville.*



*Drafting*

*"Life is faith and love, but most of all hope."*

*Recreation is encouraged for the 1,800 clients who come to the center each year to learn to live and work, and to accept and be accepted by others.*



rehabilitation counseling, it honors the life of a former Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, Mary E. Switzer, under whose leadership the number of degree-holding rehabilitation counselors increased from 12 in 1950 to over 5,000 in 1969. Her dedication to equality of opportunity for all people was expressed in her philosophy of the handicapped as "people first, disabled second."

Housing the largest library in rehabilitation counseling in the country, the VCU training program accommodates about 135 newly employed counselors yearly, according to VCU assistant professor Craig R. Colvin. As something of an introductory course for counselor neophytes, the continuous five-week session of intensive training is followed by eight weeks of supervised clinical field experience.

While at the Fishersville center, the participant lives in the dormitory facilities within the Switzer Building and attends classes daily that are conducted by the VCU full-time staff (Dr. John G. Cull, director; John D. Hutchinson IV, and Colvin). In addition, expertise is drawn from the main VCU campus in Richmond where the Department of Rehabilitation Counseling is housed and from where department chairman Dr. Richard E. Hardy oversees both the Fishersville program and the graduate program in Richmond.

The availability of the Woodrow Wilson Center to act as a laboratory for new counselors plays an important part in the effectiveness of VCU's training program there. "Mere role playing as in the traditional programs is disillusioning to the new counselor; here we have the actual clients," notes Colvin. An emphasis on observing the ongoing counseling program is stressed, rather than relying on theories drawn from textbooks. "This is realism here," concludes an enthusiastic Colvin.

In the fourth week of the five-week session, Asa Vest is a student trainee from the Juvenile Resident Treatment Center in Kentucky. Anxious to get back to his new job as a counselor, Vest mirrors the involvement of

the staff for the program and reiterates its importance in his career. As he returns to Kentucky, the follow-up by VCU staffers "makes certain we are meeting his needs," Colvin says. "We go into his ball park so to speak."



*Dr. Richard E. Hardy, chairman, Department of Rehabilitation Counseling*

Since the VCU training program opened in 1966, some 747 people have participated in the sessions. Yet, the relatively recent national priority on training rehabilitation counselors had not met the demand, according to chairman Hardy. Because of the urgent need for professionals in the field, the educational programs originally got under way with the intensive training of students on the graduate level. Now an undergraduate program is being initiated at VCU to assist in alleviating this

shortage in a job which is "not completed unless adjustment is made by the patient to his society."

Just as college credit is given for the Fishersville program, the working counselor can work toward a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling on a part-time basis through VCU's Evening College. Or students can enroll on a full-time basis. Either way, flexibility is the key.

Because of its large number of graduates (380), the great number of these in supervisory positions, and the number remaining in the field, VCU's rehabilitation counseling department was chosen the best in the country by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It was also, in 1955, the first such department in the country.

Hardy has witnessed an expansion in the field "far beyond the physically disabled." Now drug rehabilitation, mental health, public school involvement, correctional institutions, etc., demand attention from the counselor. This expansion of services has not neglected the department's parent institute, VCU. A Rehabilitation Services Center is operated on campus for those 350 VCU students attending the university under stipends from the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. The center is directed by Dr. Paul Biles and meets an array of needs for the handicapped college student.

Just as each generation inherits all that has transpired previously, the profession of rehabilitation counseling, particularly in its involvement in the field of higher education, is a new concept. Likewise, little legislative support and funding was granted until the 1920's, so that in this age of sophisticated technology and scientific insight, the element of human involvement is just beginning to flower. VCU's rehabilitation counseling department is a forerunner and pacesetter in this direction of granting an equality of opportunity to all people in its, as Hardy terms it, "people program."



# WHATEVER HAPPENED TO...

'21

Ann M. Mickle (M.S. social work '21) is enjoying her country home three miles from Tappahannock, Va., and her traveling after retiring in 1968 from 20 years of public health nursing with the Virginia Department of Health.

'32

George D. Vermilya (medicine '32) has been appointed to the Clinch Valley College advisory committee. Dr. Vermilya has been practicing at the Clinch Valley Clinic Hospital at Richlands, Va., since 1938.

'35

Thomas C. Bradshaw (dentistry '35) was recently honored at VCU for his ten years of service on the Virginia Board of Dentistry. John A. DiBiaggio, dean of the School of Dentistry, presented Dr. Bradshaw with an engraved desk set in appreciation for his work. Dr. Bradshaw is also president-elect of the American Association of Dental Examiners.

'45

C. Cooper Bell, Jr. (medicine '45) now serving as chief of surgery at Richmond's McGuire Veterans Administration Hospital has been appointed as chief of staff for the Hampton Veterans Administration Center. Dr. Bell also acts as assistant dean of the School of Medicine at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk.

'48

Jean Robinson Davis (fashion design '48) has been elected to the board of the Alexandria YWCA.

'50

Marilyn Bevilaqua (art '50) is teaching basic design and basic graphics this year at the Virginia Museum.

'51

Glenn Q. Bannerman (recreation leadership '51), professor at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond, participated with his family at the annual folk dance festival of the International Folk Dance Club.

Joseph Reeves (M.S. social work '51) is serving as a social work consultant to the Surgeon General in Washington, D.C.

'52

Thomas A. E. Moseley, Jr. (medicine '52) has joined the staff of the emergency room at Emmett Memorial Hospital in Clifton Forge, Va. Prior to his joining, Dr. Moseley practiced pediatrics in Miami.

James E. Rayhorn (dentistry '52) spoke at the graduation of the Virginia Baptist Hospital School of Nursing in Lynchburg.

'54

Robert L. Bowers (music education '54) has been appointed as chairman of business and public service technologies at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College. Prior to joining the Richmond community college, Dr. Bowers served as head, department of office administration, Hardin-Simmons University in Texas.

Carl E. (Chick) Larsen (art '54) gave a talk with illustrations of his drawings concerning Jesus at the Noland Memorial United Methodist Church, Newport News. He is a member of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists and has received the Freedom Foundation Award for his work. Larsen is editorial cartoonist for the Richmond **Times-Dispatch**.

Diane P. Thomas (applied science '54) has received an M.S. in counseling at Shippensburg State College in Shippensburg, Pa.

'55

William P. Sinclair (medicine '55) represented VCU at the inauguration of Cecil H. Underwood as the 13th president of Bethany College in Wheeling, W.Va.

'56

Dorothy Simmons Rawles (social work '56) spoke at the Annual Women's Day service at Little Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Suffolk, Va.

David L. Wines (retailing '56) was recently elected as a Jaycee international senator. Wines was nominated by a Front Royal, Va., chapter and later elected by the Jaycees of Virginia. He is self-employed at Wines Bookkeeping and Secretarial Service in Front Royal.

'58

Eleanor R. Carlyon (fine arts '58) is an instructor in painting at the Virginia Museum's art classes this fall.

Roy G. Jenkins (arts/crafts '58) recently served as a judge for the York County fair art show in Virginia. Jenkins has taught art for the past 12 years at Lafayette High School in Williamsburg.

'60

Willie J. Dell (M.S.W. '60) has been appointed to the Richmond City Council. The assistant professor of social work at VCU is the first black woman to serve on the council and the fourth woman to be a council member since the present form of city government was adopted in 1948.

Jack L. Shelton (M.H.A. '60) has received his second award of the Meritorious Service Medal. Shelton was cited for his duty performance as administrator for the USAF Medical Center at Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio.

'61

Gary S. Morelock (pharmacy '61) has been promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force. Major Morelock is an avionics maintenance inspector at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, where he serves with a unit of the Pacific Air Forces which provides tactical air power supporting the U.S. and its allies in Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Thomas B. Talamini (pharmacy '61), senior pharmacist of Claremore Indian Health Service Hospital, Ok., was awarded the PHS Meritorious Service Medal on June 25 in Washington, D.C. The presentation was made by Dr. Charles Edwards, assistant HEW secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs.

'62

Robert R. Barber, Jr. (advertising '62) is teaching a mini-course on the special needs of the small businessman offered by the division of continuing education of Virginia State College. Barber is an account executive with Brand Edmonds Bolio Agency in Richmond.

'63

Ben D. Gunter (interior design '63) has been appointed president of the Interior Design Educators Council for 1973-75 at their annual meeting held at the University of Michigan. Gunter is chairman of the interior design department at VCU.

Susan Meade McFadden (occupational therapy '63) has received an M.Ed. in education of exceptional children from Pennsylvania State University. She is now head of the occupational therapy department of the Child Development Center in Memphis. The center is part of the University of Tennessee Medical Units.

'64

Frank C. Britt (advertising '64) has been recently

promoted to director of promotional marketing for the Chap Stick Company in Lynchburg, Va. Prior to being promoted, Blair was employed by Richmond Newspapers Inc. as advertising account executive for the **Times-Dispatch** and **News Leader**.

H. Martin Robertson (business '64) has been appointed Commonwealth's attorney. Robertson is a lawyer in Hopewell.

William W. Little (M.S.W. '65) has been appointed an assistant professor at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Va. Prior to the appointment he taught sociology at Madison College.

Joel R. Poole (medicine '65), specialist in internal medicine, is working on the staff of the Family Practice Clinic at Culpeper (Va.) Memorial Hospital.

Vicky V. Smith (advertising '66) has been promoted to advertising manager for District 7 of the Montgomery Ward chain. District 7 includes the stores in Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, Va.

Herman W. Allen, Jr. (health/physical education '67) has been named to the Ruritan Club's list of Outstanding Educators of America. Allen teaches at Nelson County High School in Nelson County, Va.

Ernest A. Cross (sociology '67) has recently been appointed principal of Wilton Elementary School in Saluda, Va. Prior to his appointment he taught the fifth grade at Mathews Intermediate School in Va. He has also taught in the Richmond city school system and in New Kent County where he served as assistant principal of an elementary school.

Mary O. Robinson (psychology '67) has been named to **Who's Who of American Women**. She is presently curator of the Wilton Museum, Richmond.

Clifford C. Earl (fine arts '68) was recently featured at the Fredericksburg Gallery of Modern Art.

William J. O'Donovan (engineering technology '68) is design draftsman and estimator for the VCU Physical Plant.

Richard Chvotkin (M.S. social work '69) recently attended an army conference at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. Capt. Chvotkin is stationed at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Daniel H. Gerritz (business '66, M.S. '69) has joined the Life Insurance Company of Virginia as director of purchasing and office services. He previously served as operations analyst for First and Merchants National Bank, Richmond.

Robert W. Hatcher (M.S. social work '69) recently attended an army conference at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. Capt. Hatcher is attached to the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service, Ft. Jackson, S.C.

Robert D. Hobson (law enforcement '69, administration of justice and public safety '72) has been named officer-in-charge of Operation PACE, a community comprehensive safety plan generated by the Richmond Bureau of Police.

William F. Hooper, III (painting/printmaking '69) has joined the faculty of Miami University. Hooper will be part of a teaching program developed by the university. The program will bring post-doctorates to teach for two years in hopes of bringing new ideas to the university as well as giving professional teaching experience to post-doctorates.

Walter B. Kilby (medicine '69) has been named chief of pediatrics and is in charge of the pediatrics department at the DeWitt Army Hospital at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Margia Kitts (social welfare '69) has become president of the Warren County (Va.) Mental Health Association. Her present job is adult service worker with the Warren County Department of Public Service.

Margaret O. Lucas (M.A.E. '69) has received her D.Ed. in art education from Pennsylvania State University.

Carl W. Spitzer (M.A. art history '69) has been named exhibits artist of the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville. He was formerly affiliated with the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

Gene Wilkinson (M.S. social work '69) is currently stationed with Sattahip Detachment in Thailand working with drug/alcohol rehabilitation program. Prior to that he served as army social worker in correctional training.

Doris Woodson (M.F.A. painting '69) is an instructor in art courses offered by the Virginia Museum this fall.

'70

John T. Binns (psychology '70) has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Lynchburg Juvenile Detention Home in Lynchburg. Prior to the appointment, Binns was ESEA Title I coordinator for Bon Air School for Girls in Bon Air, Va.

Sherwood H. Creedle (accounting '70) has returned to his native home in South Hill, Va., to work as a CPA. Creedle has merged with John Herford to form the firm of Creedle and Herford which now has offices in Clarksville and in South Hill. Prior to this Creedle worked as a supervisor of federal taxes at VEPCO in Richmond.

Christopher S. Curtler (social welfare '70) has received an M.A. in social work at the University of Chicago. He is now a psychiatric social worker at the Adult Mental Health Clinic of Pinellas County in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Christine Darg (journalism '70) has won the 1973 national media award for newspaper reporting of the American Psychological Foundation for her articles on the human potential movement. Mrs. Darg is a fashion editor and home furnishings editor of the **Times-Dispatch**.

Cherie A. Dongieux (drama '70) was a singer, dancer, and choreographer for the 1973 Miss Virginia Pageant. Miss Dongieux has 20 years of dance training and six years of experience as a teacher of dance. She is a former Miss Teenage Virginia.

Esther L. Estabrooks (English '70) has been invited to lecture at the Arkansas Writers' Conference next spring and has just been included in the **International Who's Who** in poetry. She is currently leading the Howard County Writer's Workshop and is publishing short stories and poetry regularly.

Stephen L. Guinn (psychology '70) has been awarded an M.A. in sociology from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. Guinn is employed as a counselor in a halfway house program for men coming out of prison and also teaches courses in sociology at a local community college.

James D. Handley (sociology '70) has received a Master of Divinity degree from Drew University in New Jersey.

J. Natalie Kent (physical education '70) has received an M.S. in physical education from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

Ronda Kruger (sociology '70) is a media specialist at



Piedmont Virginia Community College, Charlottesville.

Patrick M. O'Hare (sociology '70), a former Richmond policeman, has been working with the recently completed juvenile detention home of Chesterfield County where he is superintendent.

Cheryl Patteson (journalism '70) has been appointed new program director for WRFK-FM in Richmond.

Billy R. Solesbee (M.H.A. '70) has received the Meritorious Service Medal at Laredo AFB, Tex. Capt. Solesbee was cited for his outstanding duty performance as hospital administrator at Laredo.

Elizabeth D. Worsham (psychology '70) has received an M.S. from Rutgers University in New Jersey.

'71

P. B. Ellington (history/social science education '71) has recently joined the real estate firm of Landon G. Atkins, Inc., in Farmville, Va.

Mary W. Ownbey (elementary education '71) has been appointed as assistant librarian for Altavista (Va.) Elementary School.

J. Michael Sisk (business management '71) has received a master's degree in business administration at the University of Chicago. Sisk is employed at IBM in Chicago.

'72

Quincy B. Gilliam, Jr. (dentistry '72) is practicing dentistry in Suffolk, Va. Prior to this, Dr. Gilliam practiced public health dentistry in West Virginia.

Robert L. Haynes (M.S.W. '72) has joined the faculty of Columbia College in Columbia, Mo., as an instructor in social work. Prior to his joining, Haynes was supervisor of extended care services for Fulton State Hospital in Missouri.

Robert J. Hurdelbrink (M.S. business '72) has recently been appointed administrator of Pratt Clinic, Ltd. in Fredericksburg.

Dennis L. Kemppainen (management '72) has been promoted to manager and officer, Financial Service Systems of Fidelity American Computer Services in Lynchburg. Previously Kemppainen was an operations manager and programmer analyst for Wards Co. in Richmond.

Carolyn G. Litchfield (M.Ed. distributive education '72) will be an instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg.

Phillip C. Monaco (psychology '72) is operating Creekbed Crafts, a crafts shop in Lone Fountain, Va., which features leather goods, candles, hand weaving, and painting.

Edith R. Peroff (interior design '72) is chief interior decorator and part owner with her husband at Furniture City in Richmond. The Peroffs opened their store, which specializes in modern furniture, 13 years ago.

Stephanie Rula (M.F.A. dramatic art/speech '72) has been directing several one-act plays at the Norfolk Little Theater.

Martha B. Singleton (M.S.W. '72) is working with the Arlington County Division of Social Services as a social worker on a multi-disciplinary team for services to the elderly.

Donna Van Winkle (dramatic art/speech '72) appeared in the play, "The Enchanted" at the Stage Center in Richmond.

Mary C. Yates (psychology '70, M.Ed. counselor education '72) has been appointed director of the student activities union at North Texas State University, Denton, Tex.

'73

DeNyce Y. Baughan (M.S.W. '73) recently participated in an Indepth Debriefing Interdrug Drug Session sponsored by John Hopkins University and held in St. Louis.

Jay Bohannon (painting/printmaking '73) recently took part in a two-man art show at the Capitol Gallery in Richmond.

William Edwards (communication arts/design '73) has received a merit award for the design of last year's School of the Arts newsletter, which was entered in the 1973 Southern Creativity Show held in Ashland, Ky.

Melissa L. Hall (special education '73) has received a teaching position at West Point (Va.) Elementary School.

James E. Kilbourne, Jr. (dentistry '73) has opened a dental practice in Hillsville, Va.

George A. Levicki (dentistry '73) will start practice in Roanoke with Doctors John and Dickey Woodford.

David A. Lough (marketing '73) has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Steve Macko (communication arts/design '73) has received an award for a poster exhibited at the 1973

Southern Creativity Show in Ashland, Ky.

Claude G. Martin, Jr. (accounting '73) has joined the Certified Public Accounting firm of Arthur Young & Company, Richmond.

George J. McVey (M.Ed. administration/supervision '73) has been elected headmaster at St. Christopher's School in Richmond.

Charles W. Murphy (business administration '73) was selected "Undergraduate of the Year" by Delta Sigma Pi, professional business fraternity. Out of 4,000 candidates for the honor, Murphy was selected and is likewise appointed to the national board of directors of Delta Sigma Pi. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in finance/insurance at the University of South Carolina where he is assistant director of the finance center.

C. Frederick Murray (biology '73) has been working with the park rangers in Richmond, where he has been teaching the rangers basic facts about trees, wildlife, and plants.

Joel S. Penton (history '73), of Richmond, has recently completed a seminar at The Hartford Insurance Group's advancement center. Penton was one of 30 participants selected to take part in the seminar which provided updated information on current industry trends and job-related skills.

Donald J. Romano (M.H.A. '73) has been appointed assistant director of MCV Hospitals.

Hillman Straub, Jr. (adm. of justice/public safety '73) is now director of the Chesapeake Drug Abuse Program, which is a comprehensive approach to drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. While a student at VCU, he was assistant to the director of the Governor's Council on Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control in 1970-72.

Walter C. Wilson III (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '73) has been promoted to supervisory counselor with the Virginia Regional Center System for Cord Injury Rehabilitation.

Jerry Wyatt (M.F.A. dramatic art/speech '73) is working this season in the East Carolina Summer Theatre as a professional actor-singer





# Real Estate and Urban Land Use



"We attempt to temper what is discussed in the classroom with what is actually happening in the field," suggests Dr. James H. Boykin, professor of the Alfred L. Blake Chair of Real Estate at VCU.

Getting under way in 1971, the course offerings in real estate and urban land development accommodate some 350 students with an additional 20-25 students working toward an option in real estate within their business administration/management major.

The chair was established by the Virginia Association of Realtors in honor of Alfred L. Blake, Sr., a former Richmond real estate broker.

Dr. Boykin points out that VCU was selected to house the chair because of its history of service to the community, its location within the Commonwealth and in the capital city, and because of its being Virginia's largest university. The Virginia Realtors Foundation designated three purposes for the program: a strong academic background for students entering a career in real estate; provide courses in the field for students seeking careers in related fields (architecture, mortgage and commercial banking, insurance); and develop interdisciplinary programs in urban land studies.

Stressing a comprehensive view of real estate—brokerage, land development, real estate law, appraisal, title insurance, finance etc.—the undergraduate concentration continually tries to involve the student in research—on what in actuality is working in the field, explains Dr. Boykin. On the graduate level, as a part of the M.S. in business, real estate courses exaggerate this theme further: urban land development, urban real estate economics, real estate development analysis.

Financial assistance is available for the qualified student, according to Dr. Boykin. "We are competitive with any school in the country regarding financial aid to students in real estate." A growing number of scholarships and internships attest to this reality.

# RECENT CHANGES IN AMERICAN CITIES

## Harbinger for the Future?



Dr. James H. Boykin

By James H. Boykin

Literature on cities, their development, structure and function is extensive; it generally espouses one of two major theses. One set of writers laud the virtues of the city, calling it "man's greatest achievement" and "a temple to his spirit." In this vein Hauser writes: "City life makes man relatively free from the constraints of tradition and opens wide avenues of choice in many realms . . ." Another city proponent states:

Great old cities are like tolerant grandmothers. They represent to their children a world vaster than one can explore or exhaust, and one is happy merely to grow up under their all-embracing protection.<sup>2</sup>

Contrarily, others have characterized the city as an ill-conceived outgrowth of industrialized society. Thomas Jefferson, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Lewis Mumford frequently emphasized the merits of the small village, while decrying the modern city. The latter critic paints the following dismal picture of the modern city:

The living memory of the city, which once bound together generations and centuries, disappears: its inhabitants live in a self-annihilating moment-to-moment continuum. The poorest Stone Age savage never lived in such a destitute and demoralized community.<sup>3</sup>

Frequently joining forces with these detractors are former residents of cities. Now living in the suburbs—at least during the nighttime—many suburbanites nevertheless continue working in the city. Once having "gotten out of that damn city," former city dwellers get caught up in day-to-day suburban activities while ignoring "city problems." Too often suburbanites fail to realize that they have been a major cause of some of these problems, such as overcrowded city streets. This pervasive

attitude has produced a modern-day form of Balkanizing between the city and suburbs. With few exceptions, however, the city still remains the hub of regional commerce. Thus, those who have fled the city should realize that their economic and social security inextricably is tied to the city's well-being.

The Richmond region illustrates the importance of a city as the regional center of employment. In 1970, 84 percent of Richmond's work force worked within the city, but there was a marked contrast in the suburban commuting pattern. Forty eight percent of Chesterfield County's workers commuted to work in Richmond, 47 percent came from Hanover County, and 65 percent drove in daily from Henrico County.<sup>4</sup>

We continually read in the media of the diminishing downtown retail trade, troubled city public school systems, and "white flight" to the suburbs. This article focuses on these three issues as well as office construction through an analysis of Richmond, Virginia. While conditions vary from city to city, there are enough basic similarities to suggest that the forces at work in Richmond have a varying application to other cities of 200,000 to 500,000 population.

### Changing shopping patterns

Traditionally, the primary function of a city's downtown has been to serve as the regional shopping center for a metropolis. A major attraction of the downtown was convenience, particularly with regard to a shopper's ability to enjoy comparative shopping within a relatively short radius. Since the mid-fifties, the rapidly growing number of large suburban shopping centers<sup>5</sup> have attracted large number of residents on the periphery of cities and from the suburbs. These centers also have intercepted shoppers from regional markets, who in the past would have shopped in the downtown retail district.

The future of downtown retailing would seem to rest with the development of four principal markets: (1) downtown employees, (2) downtown residents, (3) city college students, and (4) out-of-town visitors attending business meetings, conventions, sporting and special events, vacationers, and persons visiting the city on personal business.

The ability of downtown stores to maintain a prominent position in outlying markets has been undercut by the convenience of the suburban shopping centers which are strategically located in the midst of a burgeoning suburban population. Between 1960 and 1970, the suburban part of all metropolises (SMSA's) in the United States experienced a 39 percent growth in population. Central cities, however, grew by only 10 percent.<sup>6</sup> Perhaps just as important are the operations used by these outlying stores. Because they operate on lower gross margins, chain stores and discount operations have been able to attract and hold a larger share of the market for standard brand merchandise.<sup>7</sup>

Newly developed shopping centers in the suburbs have become major retail districts — competitive in number and variety of stores with established downtown shopping districts. These new centers typically are multi-level, air conditioned structures. Some are tremendous in scale such as Woodfield in the Chicago suburb of Schaumburg, with two million square feet of shopping space and 215 shops and services. This center, the world's largest, is followed by Eastridge, a similar mall center in San Jose, California, with 1.75 million square feet.

In Richmond, a new shopping center, Cloverleaf Mall, will eventually have 780,000 square feet of space. Still another regional center, Regency Square, with 890,000 square feet and 100 stores, is planned for western Henrico County. These comprehensively planned, well-coordinated and comfortable suburban shopping centers with free parking will

provide increasingly keen competition for downtown shopping districts (as well as for earlier developed unenclosed shopping centers).

With the continued construction of regional air conditioned mall centers, downtown stores can be expected to experience a smaller share of a region's retail sales. But this is to be expected since the outlying shopping centers will attract a sizeable portion of the ever-growing suburban market. This, however, is only part of the challenge facing downtown stores. The other part, and over which there may be greater control, is how will downtown retail establishments capitalize on the continual growth of central city corporate and government employment. A key issue then



*The Madison and Blanton Buildings, two Commonwealth of Virginia structures which have been added in the downtown Richmond area.*



*Cloverleaf Mall, the Richmond area's largest and newest shopping center, will eventually have some 780,000 square feet of space.*



*Containing 278,000 square feet of net rentable area, the new Richmond City Hall was completed in 1972.*

becomes how downtown stores appeal to the growing number of office workers as well as to their traditional customers. Those principally entertainers and sporting events, the downtown arenas and coliseums.

### Office building construction

The out migration of city residents which reduced the nighttime population of American cities has been contrasted by another trend since the end of World War II. Tremendous economic growth has fostered a rapid expansion in downtown office building construction, which in turn has substantially increased the daytime population of cities.

Toward the end of World War II, office buildings generally were at or near full occupancy. Yet, in many cities construction of new space lagged another five to even twenty years. An initial cause of this delay was the widespread apprehension of a major business recession after the war. Further delays were caused by conservative forecasts of new office building demand and their profitability.

Eventually the construction of office space was influenced by two major forces. First, the return to a peacetime economy produced a sharp increase in office activities. Second, more space per office worker was needed. This expanded space was largely the result of greater use of heavy, space-consuming electronic computers and other modern office equipment.

Richmond, prior to 1966 like many other American cities had almost no first quality office space in its central business district. Since then, approximately 735,000 square feet of rentable space has been constructed in four buildings. Another building, the First and Merchants Bank Center (scheduled for completion by August 1971) and two other proposed office structures in the Main-to-be-jeanies area, expected to be completed in 1975 and 1977 will add another 1,435,000 square feet of office space. Another 360,000 square feet is likely to be offered in the form of the remodeled Liggett and Myers building.

The city and state governments continue to require additional modern office space. In 1972, the city government of Richmond moved many of its workers into the newly completed 18-story City Hall at the corner of Broad and Ninth Streets. This building contains 278,000 square feet of net rentable area.

Since 1965, the Commonwealth of Virginia has added a 13-story 237,000 square foot office building to the downtown. Another 327,000 square feet is planned for in a 25-story state office building.

In 1962, the Federal Building with 250,000 square feet of rentable area was constructed. The federal government currently is renovating office space in the 205,000 square foot Post Office Building.<sup>9</sup>

These trends chart an unmistakable future picture for Richmond, and similarly for other similar-size cities. The economic base of the central city is being reinforced as the regional center of corporate and ancillary commercial and service activities. Along with the building of these major office towers comes an opportunity for the retail sector to supply services for the expanding pool of office workers.

### Injurious effect of court-ordered busing

At a time when new employment opportunities are becoming available for Richmond's residents in the new offices, and there is a need to attract more shoppers to city retail stores, there is an exodus of people from the city. In 1963, 100,000 persons between 1960 and 1970). A significant contributor to this exodus from the city has been the wholesale busing of public school children. Crosstown busing in Richmond began for high school and middle school-age children in 1970, followed by busing for lower grades in 1971. Even before this order was handed down by the courts, the racial mix of the public schools—as in most other cities—had begun to change.

There has been a striking change in Richmond's black-white public school enrollment. Within a decade it changed from 43 to 70 percent black. At the beginning of the

present school term, it rose even higher to 73 percent. At the beginning of the 1971-72 school term, the racially balanced public school system that was envisioned by the judiciary for Richmond in April 1971 still had not been achieved. The Richmond School Board now must reassign a large number of children to a dozen schools, or seek federal approval for still another desegregation plan.

The racial imbalance among the city's public schools is illustrated by Huguenot High School which is in a white neighborhood and has a white student enrollment of 61 percent. Several other schools are faced with the "problem" of students wanting to study in schools near their homes. In one neighborhood which is virtually all-white, busing has aided in reducing the white enrollment to only 7 percent at a formerly all-white "neighborhood" school. Now instead of walking to school, many of the children in this neighborhood are required to ride a school bus to some distant part of the city. Parents who earlier had purchased homes in a particular school district to assure their children's enrollment in a specific school have been thoroughly stunned by this placement-by-race practice.

The city school administration is confronted with the continually worsening problem of trying to achieve meaningful racial balance in a school system which denies such adjustments. There are 2,300 fewer whites in Richmond's public schools than last year. White parents can be expected to continue to remove their children from the public school system. Important too is the fact that many black parents have become dismayed by having their children bused out of their neighborhoods to attend parts of the city. Currently some 1,500 fewer black children are enrolled than last year.

The significance of this court-devised racial mixing scheme is that it has so alienated many young parents that they have either moved from the city into one of the surrounding counties or out of the region. In other instances, some

parents have tried to remain in the city close to their jobs while bearing the added expense of sending their children to private schools. Most of these private schools have long waiting lists, which in time will nullify this option for many families.

### The future

Our cities are at a crossroads as a place to do business, shop, and as an inviting place to live. This examination of one city illustrates some significant, recent changes. The probable future impact of one is encouraging (office construction), one is indeterminate (retail trade), while another is a source of anxiety (busing of school children). If American cities in the future are to achieve their full potential, it will be necessary for metropolitan inhabitants (corporate and individual) to recognize the true regional importance of the city and the interdependence of city and suburb. This is especially important for those who earn their living in the city, use its streets, utilities, services, libraries, and museums. No longer will they have the luxury to rationalize that since they live in the suburbs, the city is not their concern. Minority groups in the city can do much to encourage a balanced economy and population. Over reaction to disfranchisement of the past through "power politics" and stands on political issues could well contribute to continued "white flight". With the out migration of many skilled, supervisory and managerial-level white employees, city-based companies may also relocate out of the city closer to these workers in a friendlier environment. If this is the case, then militant city blacks will have gained political control of a resource of questionable social or economic value.

Moderate sized cities in the United States over the remainder of this century can be expected to enjoy strengthened commercial vitality. Government and corporate offices will continue to be built. This trend continued will produce considerable second class building space which will become available for other

users, or even for other land uses such as apartment towers.

Downtown shopping is likely to decline for some goods due to the large, air conditioned mall shopping centers being built in the suburbs. Several changes will alleviate this declining downtown retail trade. These are: (1) the increased number of office workers in the CBD, (2) increased numbers of visitors in downtowns where there are cultural and social attractions, and coliseums are being built, (3) the increased convenience of city living for persons with substantial disposable income, and (4) downtown stores becoming more convenient for city and close-in suburban residents than new outlying shopping centers.

An important influence upon the potentially increased employment and stabilized retail trade in the city will be federal and judicial decisions on public education that either encourage residents to remain in or return to the city. In view of the failure of recent experiments where young children were transported from their neighborhoods because of their race, it is hopeful that future rulings will be tempered by the results of these experiences. If so, then the appeal of our cities will be enhanced through public school systems encouraging parents to place their children in schools that offer strong, diversified educational programs. ☯

<sup>1</sup>Philip M. Hauser, "Urbanization: An Overview," *The Study of Urbanization*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1965), p. 25

<sup>2</sup>Lin Yutang, *Imperial Peking*, (London: Elek Books, 1961), p. 11

<sup>3</sup>Lewis Mumford, *The City In History*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1961), p. 545

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970*, (Washington: Government Printing Office)

<sup>5</sup>The number of these shopping centers, according to a research monograph, *People, Profits, Places*, written by Homer Hoyt in 1969 for the National Retail Merchants Association, increased from 1,000 in 1955 to 12,855 in 1968

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of The United States 1968*, Table 17, p. 18 and *Characteristics Of The Population, United States*, Vol. 1, Table E, p. xiv, (Washington: Government Printing Office).

<sup>7</sup>Al Smith, "The Future of Downtown Retailing," *Urban Land* (December 1972), p. 4.

Dr. Boykin, Alfred L. Blake Chair Professor of Real Estate and director of the real estate and urban land development program at VCU, is the author of numerous articles and papers relating to the real estate profession.

He joined the School of Business in September of 1971 after serving as consulting real estate appraiser and land economist in Washington, D.C., and Fairfax, Virginia. During that time he lectured at Northern Virginia Community College and at American University.

He previously worked as research analyst at the Urban Land Institute in Washington, D.C., senior staff appraiser with a Richmond real estate firm, and staff appraiser with the Federal Housing Administration in Detroit, Michigan, and Richmond.

A member of many professional organizations, Dr. Boykin has been an appointed member of the Church Hill Housing Corporation since 1971. He is faculty advisor for Rho Epsilon national fraternity at VCU.

He has been the recipient of seven grants and fellowships since 1968, the latest of which was a faculty fellowship at the School of Mortgage Banking at Stanford University this past summer.

Dr. Boykin received a B.S. from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; the M.C. degree from the University of Richmond, the Ph.D. from American University.

In reference to Dr. Boykin's most recent book, **Industrial Potential of the Central City**, Paul Zimmerer, president of the Council for Urban Economic Development, writes, "I feel Dr. Boykin's book should be on the 'must read' list of every person involved in urban economic development."

<sup>8</sup>This area is bound by Main Street on the North, Interstate 95 on the east, the James River on the south, and Belvedere Street on the west

<sup>9</sup>Wallace McHarg Roberts and Todd, et als, *A Concept Plan for the Main-To-The-James, Richmond, Virginia* (1973), pp. 35-37

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid*, extracted from Table 1, p. 33

*Jim Jones, president of the Junior class in the School of Medicine, finds the computer "patient" to reveal "the sense of urgency" experienced in the hospital.*



## COMPUTER PATIENTS? "a sense of urgency"

Patient James Bond feels less than great. In fact, patient Bond feels downright lousy. He is admitted to MCV Hospitals where he expects to, and does, receive a thorough physical examination.

When asked just what the symptoms of his ailments are, Mr. Bond carefully explains a run-down feeling and a general tired condition.

A routine physical examination is ordered by the doctor; lab tests are taken; a medical history

recorded. All seems normal as the results are evaluated except for a heart problem of some degree. Mr. Bond responds to the doctor's request for a more detailed analysis of his heart condition as best he can remember it: "I don't understand. Do you mean my heart?" Seemingly the patient did not realize any problem with his heart's functioning. The examination proceeds.

Although something of the usual exchange between patient and doctor, an element of the unique presents itself in this episode at the MCV Hospital in that Mr. James Bond is not a real person. His doctor is probably a medical student—unless he's a student in nursing, dentistry, or in another health science field—and the surrealistic patient's hospital room may well be in the media library of the medical education building.

James Bond is one of approximately 20 patients whose personalities, symptoms, and medical history Jacob can assume—Jacob being a computer.

Jacob, so called by the some 140 MCV/VCU students working with him each month, is in actuality either one of two computer terminals on the MCV Campus with tie-in to Lister Hill Center for Biomedical Communications of the National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine.

Jacob's arrival at the university came about in early 1973 upon the initiation of the then new Educational Planning and Development Program of which Dr. David Hopp is an assistant professor of resource management. The program is directed by Dr. Loren W. Williams, Jr.

According to Hopp, educational planning's underlying concern is the quality of the student learning experience. This would therefore involve a generation of new teaching methods and new techniques. "We could seek to generate more responsiveness and relevance in the curriculum."

This is where, in some instances, the use of a computer as an aid in instruction becomes valuable. Hopp reports that the computer is now

common in education at all levels, but in the adoption by medical schools three institutions lead the way: Ohio State University, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Massachusetts General Hospital.

The National Library of Medicine, states Hopp, became interested in expansion of the availability of these computer services to health science centers throughout the United States with over 50 such schools indicating an interest and now a part of the network.

Jacob(s) is located in the media library and in the MCV North Hospital, with the School of Pharmacy having two terminals for their own use. Jacob has primarily been utilized by second-year medical students even though the two terminals are available for self-evaluation by any student on the MCV campus.

Currently the prime users of this computer patient system are: Oregon Medical School, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Southern California, University of Washington, Northwestern University, University of California at Los Angeles, and VCU.

Accommodating up to three students at one time at each terminal, Jacob is not a part of any course, but does offer the element of self-help to the interested student. The student simply calls the computer on a telephone, sits down at the typewriter-like terminal, and the examination begins. Each of the 20 patient cases presents itself as something of a mystery for the student to solve. Not only is the solution to the case sought but the manner in which the student determines the hypothetical patient's illness is evaluated by Jacob. Like any good mystery, this teaching aid generously provides "clues deliberately to mislead the student." The score of the student's performance is dependent upon his ability to "ask the right question at the right time," his time response, the tests ordered for the "patient," etc.

Hopefully upon the conclusion of the tests and following prescribed treatment, James Bond recovers rapidly. ☼





the 1990s, the number of children with disabilities in U.S. schools has increased by 100 percent. The number of children with disabilities in the U.S. is now 10 million.

## MEETING A NEED

# Special Education

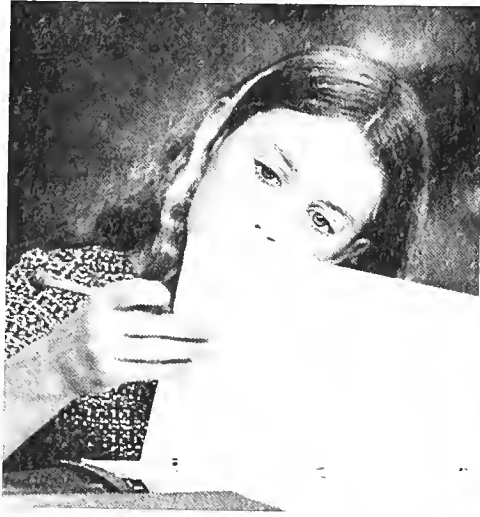
For the past 30 years, the U.S. Department of Education has been working to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to a free and appropriate public education. This has meant providing special education services to children with disabilities who are in need of them. The U.S. Department of Education has been working to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to a free and appropriate public education. This has meant providing special education services to children with disabilities who are in need of them.

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A 1990 study found that 10 percent of all children with disabilities in the U.S. are in need of special education services. This is a significant increase from the 1980s, when only 5 percent of children with disabilities were in need of special education services.

For many years, the U.S. Department of Education has been working to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to a free and appropriate public education. This has meant providing special education services to children with disabilities who are in need of them.

*Joan Christian, teacher in special education, says, "I love children; therefore, I am able to help them because of my involvement with them"*



*Beth Thompson was born in Germany and comes to the Resource Room in the Richmond Public Schools to prepare a special report on her native country.*



*Yun Lee, a 10-year-old from Korea, has recently moved to Richmond with her parents and goes to the resource room in her school one hour each day to learn the English language*



*Jacques Bovan, 9 years old and a Frenchman by origin, learns English with the aid of a special education teacher.*



*Vincent Griffin is an attentive participant in the special education classroom, a place most children enjoy visiting, according to the resource teachers.*



the graduate level, the student working toward the M.Ed. degree can choose his teaching speciality from the subject areas: mental retardation, emotional disturbance, or learning disabilities—or a combination of all three. Then further specialization is available through his training in urban or rural school systems.

The student can enroll in the traditional on-campus curriculum which encompasses an eight-week internship. Or, available this year for the first time, the Richmond Public School System is releasing 35 of its teachers for training as special education resource teachers. The teachers attended a summer session at VCU, then returned to their classrooms with the Richmond schools for a year of internship under the supervision of the VCU special education faculty. Throughout this practicum experience the teachers serve not in their former teaching roles but in the area of special education. Upon the completion of the academic year in the school system, the teachers return to VCU for another summer session. They will then be completely endorsed by the state of Virginia as special education teachers and if they so choose, will receive the master's degree.

The third option for the graduate student is that of studying in the rural setting of Powhatan County schools near Richmond. Once a special project funded by a grant from the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped of HEW, the rural program is now an integral part of VCU's special education offerings.

Only two other Virginia colleges, the University of Virginia and Madison College, have authorized programs in learning disabilities as granted by the Council of Higher Education, states Dr. Welch. This particular program has received the greatest emphasis on the national level recently, and it is here where the greatest demand presently lies for trained personnel. Until recent times, many individuals who were categorized within the classroom as being mentally retarded or as having an emotional problem of some kind should have

been regarded as what they were—that being a person with average or above intelligence with some particular problem handicapping his progress in learning. This type of individual, reports Dr. Welch, is often more difficult to diagnose and treat than the emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded.

These latter two sequences as part of the special education curriculum offer other alternatives, or areas of specialization, to the training teacher.

In the category of mental retardation, both VCU graduate and undergraduate students are trained and upon completion of the program are eligible for certification by the State of Virginia. Dr. Welch reports that in this program, the student is exposed to various community service centers like the Virginia Treatment Center or the Petersburg Training School for further "contact and interaction" with the basis for special education. It is also within the area of mental retardation that the on-campus preschool demonstration classroom is being used to foster the development of four-year-old children and to act as a laboratory experience for prospective teachers.

The program offerings in the field of working with emotionally disturbed children, like that of learning disabilities, is directed toward graduate study students. Here the prospective teacher works with the emotionally disturbed child in a resource or crisis teacher situation, or in a residential treatment facility. One year's teaching experience is necessary for entrance into the program.

Whether the student chooses rural or urban settings, any one of the three general categories meeting the needs of exceptional children, or prefers a combination of all the speciality areas, he is insured of receiving a highly diversified approach in preparing for his future of helping others.



*Dr. Bob Schoonover, VCU assistant professor directing the resource teacher program in special education, visits with Barbara Grey, curriculum coordinator at Richmond's JEB Stuart School.*



# ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

## NURSING SECTION

The annual meeting held in May was a success and most of the alumni stayed for the business session. As you know, Miss Elizabeth K. Ryan received the Outstanding Alumni Award. The key issue in the business session was the report given by Katherine Bobbitt, chairman of the ad hoc committee on the status of the Nursing Section. Several suggestions were made and further investigation will take place.

Linda Pearson, Terri Morris, and Ellen Manson planned a "Remotivation Day" for local alumni in July. Attendance was poor, considering a lot of people were away on vacation at the time. Likewise received was the breakfast for alumni held on October 16 in conjunction with the Roanoke convention.

Dr. Shirley Chater will be the speaker at the Seventh Annual Lectureship to be held on November 9 at 1:30 p.m. in the Larrick Student Center. Her topic will be "How Realistic are Present Day Nursing Programs for the Future Practice of Nursing?" I hope all of you can attend.

Anna Mae Fowler

## VCU [ACADEMIC DIVISION]

It is with great pleasure and appreciation that the Academic Division Alumni Association extend to one of VCU's most devoted, talented, and capable faculty members the association's top form of recognition, the Alumni Faculty Award. Mary Eugenia Dapp, retired chairman and faculty member of the Department of Chemistry, retired after some 29 years of service to the university, its students, and her fellow faculty colleagues. It is for this tremendous influence and motivation which Dr. Kapp instilled in her



*John A. Mapp, dean of the Evening College, congratulates Charles B. McFee, Jr., president of the Academic Division Alumni Association upon his completion of 22 years part-time service as an instructor in the VCU Evening College. Mr. McFee recently received a service pin in recognition of his steadfast loyalty to his alma mater.*

students that she was recognized on October 5 at a testimonial dinner, that her portrait will be hung in the new science building, and that a lecture fund has been established in her name.

As T. H. Vaughan, Jr., (chemistry '58) one of Dr. Kapp's former students, said, "Dr. Kapp was my advisor when I enrolled back in 1955, and I found her to be a warm compassionate person whose wisdom helped shape my career and whose enthusiasm kept me going through a double major in chemistry and biology. I personally would not trade the education I received under Dr. Kapp for that offered by any other school in the country, and I know there are others who feel the same."

This association is attempting to increase its affiliation and to promote a smooth working

relationship with the other alumni associations throughout the university which each seek through their own goals and objectives the same end, that being to assist in producing an even better institution of higher learning.

As we all take pride in the programs in which we studied and as we seek to lend support to these programs, why should we not determine to generate a spirit of working together and mutual cooperative support? This association hopes to play a significant role in instigating this move, as we all strive for excellence in the varying sectors of the university which we represent.

Charles B. McFee, Jr.

## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Hello from your alumni association!

We are sorry to announce the resignation of our president, Nancy Foley. As some of you may know, Nancy was seriously ill from June until August, necessitating hospitalization and a long period of recuperation. Because of this, her activities must continue to be limited, thus preventing her from serving her term of office through June of this year.

The alumni board would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to Nancy for her earnest commitment to the alumni association and the School of Social Work—first as secretary, then as president. She volunteered much of her time and helped the association firm up some of its projects and goals. Again, we thank you, Nancy, and wish you well.

George Dorman, treasurer, will assume the responsibilities of president of the association effective this month. He will work with an executive committee of four board members. The vice-president, Marcia Dudley, is unable to assume the presidential responsibilities after

November because of a baby due in December.

The Council of International Programs came to a close in August marking another successful experience for the participants and the school. The alumni board hosted a farewell party for the participants, host families, faculty, agency representatives and VCU administration officials on August 19 at the McGuire Community Center. This provided an opportunity for everyone to exchange good-byes and good wishes.

In July the alumni association contributed \$50 to the H. H. Hibbs Loan Fund. Because of the many cutbacks in student scholarships, the loan fund continues to be in much demand.

A board meeting was held at the end of September when Dean Elaine Rothenberg spoke, bringing us up to date on the activities of the school and suggesting ways for the alumni association to become involved with the school. At this meeting possible projects for the year were discussed.

Marcia Dudley

## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The annual meeting of the School of Hospital Administration Alumni Association was held in conjunction with the American Health Congress in Chicago in August. As you may know, Amos Tinnell ('66) is the president of the association this year. Hopefully by now you have received a mailing of the minutes of such meeting which will identify the other new officers of the Association. Approximately forty alumni were in attendance to hear the committee reports for the year.

The amendment to the bylaws was approved as mailed to you prior to the meeting. The treasurer reported that approximately 55 percent of our alumni had paid their dues after a third request had been made. This is a very poor showing out of the 350 alumni we have. It would certainly be

helpful if we could receive some suggestions on how to not only have a better response for dues-paying group, it certainly seems that we could be more responsive. Please make any suggestions you might have during the year known to your alumni president or send such comments to Dr. Larry Prybil at the school. Larry is making great progress at the school along with his faculty support, and we can do many things to assist him in making even greater progress but we must have response.

An alumni business meeting will be held in conjunction with the Virginia Hospital Association annual meeting on November 9 at the Hotel Roanoke. We normally expect only those alumni in the state to attend, but those outside the state are cordially invited to attend the luncheon as well as the association meeting which will feature a TAP meeting sponsored by the Joint Commission on Thursday, November 8.

A report was given to us at the annual meeting concerning the "Cardwell Lecture Series" and by now you should have received correspondence from the president of your class requesting your support financially to keep this an ongoing annual affair at the ACHA Congress. We need your support and have received very little response. A report of this response will be forthcoming a little later. Those of you who wish to send your contribution now, please do so to Al Burkholder or in care of Dr. Prybil at the school.

We are expecting to have at the next "Cardwell Lecture" the president of the American Hospital Association, John McMahon. Hopefully our alumni will support this with enthusiasm.

Amos Tinnell



## NEW DEGREES, STUDENTS, FACULTY BEGIN NEW YEAR

With the opening of the fall semester in September, the University added seven new degree programs. These offerings include: master of education degrees in secondary education biology, secondary education mathematics, and in learning disabilities in special education (see page 27); M.S. in physical education; M.A. in economics; and a master of urban and regional planning.

On the MCV Campus, a B.S. will be offered in health care management through the School of Allied Health Professions in conjunction with the Academic Campus' School of Business (August '73, **VCU Magazine**).

In all, 1,500 different courses are being offered at VCU this year, 725 of which are night classes for the convenience of the community.

Enrollment continues to increase with a record total of over 16,500 (16,028 in the fall of 1972) students on both campuses of VCU. The exact count was unavailable from the registrar's office at press time.

As the enrollment enlarges, so does the faculty. Dr. Francis J. Brooke, vice-president for academic affairs, reports that some 100 new faculty members joined the West Campus with the beginning of the fall semester. This number represents degree holders from some 50 different institutions.

Another 100 persons joined the ranks of the MCV Campus faculty which surpasses 1,000 part- and full-time faculty members.

## SPARKS COORDINATES CONTINUING EDUCATION

Dr. Howard Sparks, formerly associate dean of the School of Education, has been appointed assistant vice-president for continuing education.

In his new position, Dr. Sparks coordinates continuing education activities for both VCU campuses and researches those continuing education needs in Virginia which VCU has the

capability of meeting. He is also developing criteria for evaluating the continuing education programs now under way at the university.

Dr. Sparks attended public schools in Portsmouth, Virginia, and received his B.A. degree from the College of William and Mary in Norfolk and his M.A. and Doctor of Education degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University. He has also engaged in post-doctoral study at Vanderbilt University, George Peabody College, and the University of Virginia.

His teaching experience includes work at Columbia University, Rhode Island College, and the College of William and Mary.

Dr. Sparks joined the faculty of VCU in 1966 as associate professor of education and in 1968 was promoted to full professor. In 1966 he was named chairman of the Department of Special Education and in 1970 was appointed associate dean and director of graduate studies in the School of Education.

#### **HUMANITIES EXPERIMENT, NEWSPAPER TEXTBOOK**

"America and the Future," an experimental humanities course in adult education, is being offered beginning this semester through VCU's Evening College, according to John A. Mapp, director of the college.

The two-credit course is in actuality a series of 20 "lectures" printed in the Richmond **Times-Dispatch** and some other 220 newspapers throughout the country. The course examines such topics as the impact of change on society and on value systems, biological and ethical implications of advances in medicine and genetics, and the future of technology.

Two "contact sessions" are required for the course when six VCU faculty members will meet with the student enrollees to discuss the content of the printed course materials and to evaluate the student's understanding of the subject matter.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the Evening College at 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond, or telephoning 770-6732.



*Dr. Mary E. Kapp*

#### **MARY KAPP HONORED, NAMED PROFESSOR EMERITUS**

Mary Eugenia Kapp is being honored with the commissioning of a portrait and with a lecture fund established in her name. In recognition of the 29 years Dr. Kapp served on the Academic Campus chemistry faculty, 26 years of which she was department chairman, the lecture fund will sponsor professionals in the field of chemistry to conduct seminars and programs for VCU chemistry students.

Dr. Robert G. Bass, professor of chemistry, is chairman of the committee which made arrangements for the October dinner honoring Dr. Kapp, who retired in July of this year. Con-

tributions are being solicited for the commissioning of the portrait of Dr. Kapp which will be housed in the new science building and for the lecture fund. All such contributions should be made through the VCU Annual Fund and be designated to the Mary Eugenia Kapp Fund.

In addition to the varying honors bestowed on her, Dr. Kapp was named a VCU professor emeritus and was also chosen to receive the Alumni Faculty Award from the VCU Alumni Association (Academic Division.)

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Kapp earned her A.B. degree from North Carolina College for Women, her M.A. from Duke University, and the Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina.

In addition to teaching at the former-RPI and at VCU, she served in the chemistry departments at Averett College and Newcomb College of Tulane University. She has also been assistant chief chemist in the control laboratory of E.I. duPont De Nemours and Company in Richmond. She retired her chairmanship of the VCU chemistry department in 1970 and remains active in numerous professional organizations.



*Dr. Francis J. Brooke*



*T. Edward Temple*

#### **BROOKE, TEMPLE NAMED TO NEW UNIVERSITY POSTS**

Two new executive positions have been created by the Board of Visitors for the Academic Campus. Named to fill the new position of provost was Dr. Francis J. Brooke with T. Edward Temple



chosen to become vice-president for development and university relations and professor of urban studies.

Brooke's appointment was effective in September with a date for Temple's move not yet established. Temple, presently secretary of administration in the Office of the Governor, will remain in his present position until early in 1974.

Brooke moves from the position of vice-president for academic affairs, a post he has held since joining VCU in 1968. In his new post he functions within the Office of VCU President Warren W. Brandt with responsibility for all aspects of administration of the Academic Campus. He also continues to serve as vice-president for academic affairs until the appointment of his successor in that position.

Before joining VCU, Brooke served for three years as executive dean of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

A native of Charleston, West Virginia, Brooke attended William King High School in Abingdon, Virginia. He received his B.A. degree in German from Hampden-Sydney College, M.A. degree in German from the University of Chicago, and the Ph.D. in German from the University of North Carolina. He served with the U.S. Army in Germany from 1954-56.

At the University of Virginia, where he was a member of the faculty from 1956-65, Brooke was associate professor of German and also held the positions of assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1959-62), first director of the Echols Scholar Program for Gifted Students (1960-62), acting chairman of the Department of Modern Languages (1962-63) and coordinator, German section of the Department of Modern Languages (1964-65).

In 1963-64, Brooke interned in academic administration at Cornell University under the sponsorship of the Ellis Phillips Foundation. In addition to his teaching experience at the

University of Virginia, Brooke has taught at Roanoke College and the University of North Carolina.

Brooke becomes the second university provost. Dr. M. Pinson Neal was appointed provost with similar responsibilities for the MCV Campus in June of this year.

Temple has had a distinguished career as a public administrator and also as a teacher in public schools. During the past five years he has taught at VCU in the urban affairs area where he continues to teach as a member of the faculty of the School of Community Services.

Temple's major responsibilities in his new post will be to plan programs of private funding for the university and to direct the alumni, public relations, public information, and publications programs of the institution. These programs have been under the direction of Dr. H. I. Willett, who will continue his part-time position at VCU as consultant to the president.

Temple, a native of Prince George County, received his B.S. and M.Ed. degrees from the College of William and Mary. Prior to moving to the field of municipal management, Temple taught in the Hopewell public schools and served as an assistant principal there. He worked with the Hercules Powder Company in Hopewell both in finance and personnel before becoming city manager of Hopewell in 1944. He moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina, as city manager before accepting the post of city manager of Danville, Virginia, a position he held for 16 years before joining state government. He was appointed director of the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs in 1966, commissioner of administration by Governor Holton in 1970, and has served as secretary of administration and chairman of the Governor's cabinet since July 1, 1972.

## **CANCER RESEARCH CENTER PLANNED FOR MCV CAMPUS**

Application for a comprehensive cancer detection, treatment, and research center at MCV/VCU has been made to the National Cancer Institute (NCI) of HEW for the partial funding of the operation and construction of facilities for the center.

The NCI has called for at least 15 cancer centers to be established in the United States. By mid-July, eight of the centers had been funded.

The NCI awarded a \$209,000 grant to MCV/VCU last summer to finance a feasibility and planning study, according to Dr. Lauren A. Woods, vice-president for health sciences.

The plan includes proposed construction of a basic multidisciplinary research facility with a tentative location set adjacent to MCV-North Hospital at the end of Marshall Street—in close proximity to the areas of clinical care for cancer patients.

Cancer research has been an area of increasing interest to the MCV staff for many years. In 1966, the Divisions of Surgical Oncology and Medical Oncology were established within the MCV School of Medicine. When NCI awarded the \$209,000 last year, basic cancer research was spread throughout the MCV Campus with 42 scientists working in seven locations. The cancer research center will pull together all of the current and projected cancer research efforts.

## **BASKETBALL SEASON, THE YEAR OF THE RAMS**

After posting a 19-7 record last year, the outlook is the brightest ever for the 1973-74 Basketball Rams of VCU, according to Jim Bisset, sports information director.

Ten veterans are back on the scene for head coach Chuck Noe, including center Bernard Harris and guard Jesse Dark. Both are candidates for

post-session laurels and both are considered highly by the professional scouts. Other returnees include guards Dave Edwards (captain), Reggie Cain, Howard Robertson, Jeff Hudgins, and Adrian Anderson; plus forwards Tom Motley, Richard Jones, Bill Zepplin, and Jimmy Jones.

Newcomers include frontliners Ed Tatum and Morris Fultz and guards Randy Hammel, Rhea Saltz, and Bernard Boyd.

The schedule is much tougher, but with plenty of experience on hand, along with some top new talent, Coach Noe believes it very well could be "the year of the Rams."

DATE	OPPONENT	SITE
Dec. 1	East Tennessee State	Home
4	Morehead	Home
8	Northern Illinois	Home
11	Middle Tennessee State	Away—Murfreesboro, Tennessee
15	Canisius	Away—Buffalo, N.Y.
19	Texas A&M	Home
21	Austin Peay	Home
26	University of the Pacific	Away—Stockton, California
28	Boise State	Away
Jan. 4	Mercer	Away—Macon, Georgia
7	Austin Peay	Away—Clarksville, Tennessee
12	Cincinnati	Away—Cincinnati, Ohio
15	Cornell	Home
18	St. Mary's	Home
21	Centenary	Home
27	Detroit	Away—Detroit, Michigan
29	Buffalo State	Home
Feb. 4	North Carolina (Asheville)	Home
8	Northeastern Illinois	Home
11	West Florida	Home
16	Iona	Home
18	Wilmington	Home
22	Southeastern	Home
25	Mercer	Home

## "COMMENT"



Any educational institution, Virginia Commonwealth University included, is by its nature consumed by activity fulfilling its educational mission. Added to that mission here at VCU is the delivery of health care at the MCV Hospitals. This demanding activity does not diminish the pride felt in the university community upon learning of the activities of those who studied here.

The graduates of VCU—RPI and MCV, do not come up short in producing success stories. Be it a medical alumnus serving his profession as chairman of a local medical society, a teacher who was presented an award for distinguished service in the classroom, or a business graduate elected an officer of a corporation, the university community rejoices. It is impossible to categorize the activities of our alumni. Many of these activities are reported to you in the VCU Magazine column, "Whatever happened to . . .".

When I see faculty members on campus, discussions often turn to former students. The faculty never fails to inquire about those who studied here. Because so much time is devoted to current activities does not mean the past is forgotten. Accounts of distinguished careers in education nearly always include references to former students.

As a group of alumni, your successes and achievements are many. This is, however, as it should be. Was it not the purpose of your study here to equip yourself not only with knowledge, but with the ability to utilize that knowledge in a successful career? It seems to me that this is the true mark of the educated individual.

I congratulate you collectively and individually.

*Jim Dunn*

James L. Dunn  
Director of Alumni Activities

## VCU ALUMNI CHAIRS

### Attractive and Practical

Displaying the University seal for home or office

armchair (black arms)	\$50.00
armchair (cherry arms)	\$50.00
Boston rocker	\$40.00

All prices are F. O. B. Gardner, Massachusetts. Check, payable to the Virginia Commonwealth University Alumni Association, must accompany all orders. Please allow six weeks for delivery.



## 1974 AND THE VCU TRAVEL PROGRAM

Fascinating places for varying periods of time at bargain prices

Charter your '74 vacation with VCU

April 13—21

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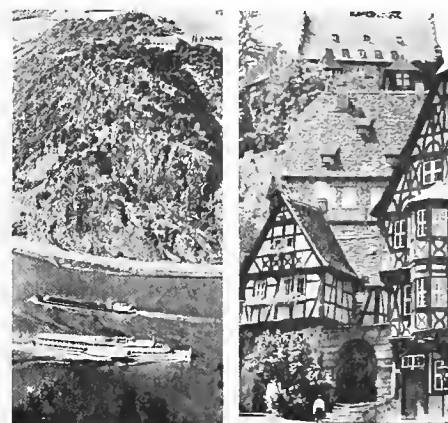
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